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## LSD RESEARCH GRANT

# Emory Not Told CIA Funded Test

By JERRY SCHWARTZ

Emory Medical School doctors did not realize that research they performed in the late 1950s involving LSD experiments of prisoners at the Atlanta federal penitentiary was funded by the Central Intelligence Agency, college officials said Tuesday.

Dr. Arthur P. Richardson, dean of the medical school, said in response to revelations this week about CIA involvement in the tests, "We had no reason whatsoever to believe this money came from the CIA."

The money was channeled to Emory through the Geschikter Foundation, a Washington, D.C. organization still active in research. It amounted to about \$25,000 per year from 1954 to 1960.

Most of the tests were performed by Dr. Carl Pfeiffer and Dr. Harry L. Williams of the medical school's pharmacology department.

Williams is now dead. Pfeiffer, who is currently working at the Brain Bio Center in Princeton, N.J. could not be reached Tuesday for comment. A secretary at the center said Dr. Pfeiffer was refusing all calls.

According to the current chairman of the pharmacology department, the tests involved administration of low doses of LSD to some 60 prisoners at the federal penitentiary on a volunteer basis.

"In those days, it was believed that LSD produced symptoms very similar to schizophrenia," said Dr. Neil Moran, pharmacology chairman.

"It was thought that LSD might lead to an answer for the cause of

schizophrenia. That theory is not really accepted any more," Dr. Moran said. "It was decided that LSD did not really mimic the symptoms of schizophrenia."

According to Dr. Richardson, who was associate dean before he became dean of the school in 1956, the experiments were valid research at the time, regardless of who funded them.

"All we knew was that we were dealing with a bona fide foundation. I can't really tell you what our position would have been if we had known it was the CIA," Richardson said.

"I doubt if we would have opposed it. At that time, it was a very, very highly respected organization. I'm not sure that back then we thought they were as evil as they are made out to be now."

Richardson said that in the intervening years he had wondered if the drug tests had any adverse permanent effects on the prisoners at the penitentiary.

"The doses we used here at Emory were rather small. They were not large enough to produce the extreme side effects."

An official of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons said that such testing would be impossible now. The prisons expressly forbid such human experimentation on prisoners.

"But back then we were pretty careless about such things. Nobody really gave a damn," the prison official said.

All that was necessary for the experimentation was the approval of the warden.

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